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NAM Cool to Meany Proposal For White House Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Association of Manufacturers has lent further credence to labor's charge that Big Business is conducting a war against organized labor. Reacting to the proposal of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for a White House "peace pipe" conference of top labor and industry leaders, the NAM said the proposed conference "might as well not be held" unless labor agrees in advance to a five-point NAM program geared to a thinly-veiled endorsement of so-called "right-to-work" laws, acknowledgment of management's right to make unilateral changes in work rules, and an abandonment of labor's citizen role in the political field.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce greeted the proposal by Pres. Meany and said it would cooperate.

In proposing the top-level conference, Meany wrote Eisenhower that there was a need for the development of "guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations."

He cited the 116-day nationwide steel shutdown, the increasing Soviet economic challenge and the fact that some political leaders are advancing the "rather dangerous" suggestion of government intervention in collective bargaining as proof of the need for such a meeting.

Eisenhower, who endorsed the program and instructed Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to confer with Meany and industry leaders on plans for the conference, noted that his Administration has for some time urged labor-management meetings to talk over common problems.

The National Council for Industrial Peace, meanwhile, hailed Pres. Meany's proposal as "a statesmanlike approach to the current wave of bitterness which has marked labor-management negotiations during recent months."

The non-partisan council, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), commended Pres. Eisenhower for his "acceptance of the proposal." It also praised U. S. Chamber of Commerce Pres. Erwin D. Canham for his statement that the chamber will "gladly cooperate."

At the same time, the NCIP—formed in 1958 to work for the reduction of industrial tension—expressed regret at the cool reception given the White House conference proposal by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Declaring that the attitude expressed in the NAM editorial "is to be deplored," the National Council for Industrial Peace asserted:

"The National Council for Industrial Peace believes implicitly in the principal of collective bargaining. It is at the collective bargaining table that the best results can be obtained for the welfare of our economy as a whole.

"New guide lines for such bargaining



sessions arrived at freely with the enormous prestige of the Presidency behind them can be of tremendous value.

"It is possible that a decision on whether such a conference can, in fact, be held will be arrived at in the next few days, perhaps at a Cabinet meeting, perhaps by the President himself before he departs on his world tour.

"This possibility offers a practical method of easing the bitterness which has marked the industrial labor-management scene during the past weeks and months. We hope nothing will transpire to prevent such an effort toward greater understanding on the part of both sides of

their responsibilities to the public interest.

"In this context, the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers as evidenced in an editorial which appeared in the NAM News is to be deplored. This is the sort of intransigence which has brought about the very situation which the projected conference would seek to correct.

"It would be the hope of the National Council for Industrial Peace that more mature heads in this management association would prevail. The stake of industry, labor and the general public in an undisturbed period of industrial peace transcends self-interest."

Council, Board Meeting Dates Set

The dates for forthcoming meetings of RWDSU's executive bodies have been set by the officers of the International union. The Executive Board will meet Jan. 18, 19 and 20 at the Concord Hotel, Kiamasha, New York. The General Council will meet June 14, 15 and 16 at the President Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J. The Council meeting will be preceded by a one-day meeting of the Executive Board on Monday, June 13, also in Atlantic City.

According to the RWDSU Constitution, the Executive Board meets three times a year, while the General Council meets annually.

well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union AFL-CIO, 132 W. 43 St., N.Y. 36. Max Greenberg, Pres., 132 W. 43 St., N.Y. 36. Alvin E. Heaps, Sec.-Treas., 132 W. 43 St., N.Y. 36. Jack Paley, Exec. Sec., 132 W. 43 St., N.Y. 36.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statement in the two para-

graphs shows the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) Max Steinbock, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of September, 1959, Nathan L. Zirklin, Notary Public, State of New York, Qualified in Queens County No. 41-980375. Certificate filed with New York County Clerk. Commission expires March 30, 1960.

Reporting Forms Mailed to Locals

The report forms which every union must file under the new labor control law are being mailed to all RWDSU locals, it was announced by Exec. Sec. Jack Paley. The locals are required to file two copies of the form, officially designated as "Labor Organization Information Report," with the U.S. Department of Labor

by Dec 14, the date when the reporting provisions of the law go into effect.

Paley said that locals are being advised on the proper method to complete the forms. The RWDSU is also offering assistance to those locals which require aid in providing the information required of them.

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Note on Change of Address

When sending in a change of address to The Record, please make sure to include your old address as well as the new, and your local's number.

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rwdsu RECORD



DENOUNCING "CLASS WAR" on labor movement, 800 delegates to Texas State AFL-CIO convention mass in front of San Antonio's famed Alamo, shrine of Texas independence, for formal convention session to reaffirm solidarity with striking trade unionists caught in the assault. Resolution rededicated Texas labor to "resist the assault on the rights, the wellbeing and the dignity of men and women who labor."

March to the Alamo Hits Big Business Class War

By WILLARD SHELTON
AFL-CIO News Service

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Delegates to the Texas AFL-CIO convention here staged a "march to the Alamo" to dramatize their charge that some sections of industry are waging "class war" on labor and to pledge all-out support of striking workers in this state caught in the assault.

Down the streets of the city some 800 delegates and friends marched under the banners proclaiming labor's determination to protect its rights and to resist the effort of employers to reimpose "sweatshop" wages and working conditions. Before the walls of the historic Alamo—the shrine of Texas independence, where a handful of men fought to the death more than a century ago in the war for freedom—delegates reassembled in formal convention session and adopted a resolution rededicating themselves "to work with all fervor to secure the full economic, social and civil rights" of workers.

Before the march to the Alamo the convention in the Gunter Hotel heard a narration describing each of the strikes—nearly a dozen of them—in which Texas workers and unions are working to protect their jobs against imported strikebreakers, the "contracting-out" of work and assorted other methods of union-fighting.

In the darkened hall, spokesmen of the strikers appeared upon the stage during the narration. Maury Maverick, Jr.—former state representative and son of a celebrated former Texas liberal congressman and mayor—read the famed "never retreat or surrender" letter sent out by Col. Travis from the doomed Alamo.

"I have had about all I want of public abuse heaped upon working men and women of this state," said State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt before the Alamo after State Pres. Jerry Hoolman had opened the reconvened session with prayer. "We are not dealing with just a strike, or a single piece of legislation, but with a class way of thinking directed at workers," Schmidt said.

"Those other men who took their stand at the Alamo would understand" the cause of Texas workers, Schmidt declared. "They were not public relations men or corporation people but men who came out of the Texas land."

The delegates in their formal resolution charged the Texas Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce with deliberate promotion of "class war" by "attempting to return labor management relations" to the sweatshop conditions of the 1900's.

Monopoly Suit Seen Proving Union Charge Of Steel Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Powerful support for Steelworkers charges that high steel prices are not due to excessive wages but to monopolistic price fixing has been given in a Government suit charging sixteen steel companies with rigging the market in seven western states. Named in a suit filed in San Francisco are the two biggest producers, United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel, plus fourteen other steel companies and fabricators. They are accused of violating the anti-monopoly laws by carving up among themselves the market for concrete reinforcing bars, by putting in non-competitive, identical bids on projects and by trying to freeze out general contractors and smaller fabricators from business.

Department of Justice spokesmen denied that the filing of the monopoly suit had anything to do with the current steel strike in which negotiations are still deadlocked. Nevertheless, spokesmen for the Steelworkers pointed out that the charges fit into the pattern of steel industry monopoly which permits the industry to set prices to suit itself.

"This is a complete answer to the industry propaganda that steel prices are high because of excessive wages paid to the workers," said a Steelworkers spokesman. "The fact is that steel prices are high because the industry is in a monopolistic position so that it can charge all that the traffic will bear. Actually the accusation of monopoly in the West is only a fly speck alongside of the actual monopoly position that exists."

With most of the Steelworkers now back on the job, steel production reached 90 percent of capacity, an extremely rapid recovery from the shutdown which was ended with the granting of an eighty-day Taft-Hartley injunction.

At the same time there were no indications whatever that the deadlocked negotiations were getting anywhere. Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald said that he could see no reason for optimism in view of the industry's latest proposals which, McDonald said, represented nothing "new" but were merely the old proposals in rearranged form.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell continued to express confidence that the dispute would be settled before the Jan. 26 deadline, declaring that resumption of the 116-day strike would be "unthinkable." He told a Chicago press conference that "the issues are definable enough, the parties close enough so that with good will and compromise a settlement can be reached."

Mitchell sounded his note of optimism on the heels of a so-called "new" industry offer—the first made by management of the nation's 11 giant steel producers since mid-October.

The offer, which the industry insisted was a 30-cent package spread over three years and which it called a "substantial" improvement over previous proposals, was promptly rejected by the U.S. Executive Board because it represented "vir-

Greenberg Urges Aid to Strikers

With the increased likelihood that the end of the Taft-Hartley 60-day injunction period on Jan. 27 will find 500,000 Steelworkers back on strike—with the added hardship of winter weather facing them and their families, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg has renewed his call for contributions by all RWDSU members to aid the strikers. "I urge every member of our union to carry out immediately labor's pledge of one hour's pay per month for strike relief for the steelworkers," he said. "Let's make as big a contribution as we can right now as a Christmas present for these hard-pressed workers and their families."

Contributions by members should be turned in to their locals, which can then send checks to the RWDSU Strike Relief Fund at International headquarters. The need is urgent... give now!

tually no change" from previous unacceptable offers.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald said that the companies merely "offered the same old package, rearranged a little bit in form, but still in substance worth only about 24 cents for three years."

He accused the industry of still attempting to deprive USWA members of hard-won on-the-job protections by "insisting on a onesided and unfair arbitration designed to permit them unilaterally to eliminate jobs and benefits won by the Steelworkers in their contracts for many years," McDonald added:

"The only changes are a 'stay' of the sentence until June 1960 and some additional language which makes it even more clear than ever before that their objective is to eliminate jobs and workers ..."

"To cap it all, the companies have the gall to insist that the price of this mess of pottage is agreement that all of the officers of the union... will 'actively cooperate and encourage' the members of the union to submit to the companies' job and benefit-cutting program."

New Drive Opens for U. S. Wage Law Changes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new drive to win a higher federal minimum wage and extended coverage under the wage-hour law for millions of workers not covered will get under way as soon as the next session of Congress convenes in January. The RWDSU will again be active in urging legislators to bring retail employees and other workers presently excluded from the law's protection under its coverage.

The campaign for improvements in the wage-hour law has had top priority on labor's legislative program since 1956. Especially urgent and overdue is the coverage issue, since the law today actually covers a smaller proportion of American workers than it did when the law was first passed in 1938. Some 24 million workers come under the wage-hour law—but 20 million others do not.

In the last session of Congress, the only real progress made on the minimum wage issue was in Senator John F. Kennedy's Senate Labor Subcommittee, which reported out a bill that would at last provide coverage

for retail employees and would boost the federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Employees of retail stores doing a volume of \$750,000 a year or more would be brought to the \$1.25 minimum and receive overtime after 40 hours in a four-year step-up progression. Employees of smaller retail firms which are engaged in interstate commerce would be guaranteed a \$1-an-hour minimum wage 18 months after the bill becomes law, but would not have a ceiling on hours worked at straight time.

Sen. Kennedy's bill would boost the minimum for presently-covered workers to \$1.25 an hour without any step-up delay. It would also remove exemptions in such industries as fish processing, construction and local transit, as well as cut down seasonal exemptions on overtime in food processing plants.

While labor hailed the Subcommittee's action on this bill as an important step forward in winning wage-hour protection for some of the most exploited groups of workers, Congress dragged its feet through the rest of the session. With the Landrum-Griffin labor control

law occupying the spotlight in the field of labor legislation, neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives took any further action to meet the urgent needs of low-paid workers.

The present situation is that the Kennedy bill must go before the full Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which is headed by Sen. Lister Hill (Dem., Ala.). Democrats have a 9 to 6 majority on this committee. In the House, considerable pressure will be needed to spur the House Labor Committee, headed by Rep. Graham Barden (Dem., N. Car.).

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg called upon all officers and members of the union to "get into action immediately on this vital issue." He indicated that plans are already being drawn for an all-out minimum wage campaign by the RWDSU next year. These plans will be acted on at the January International Executive Board meeting. A rally in Washington similar to those conducted by the RWDSU in 1955, 1956 and 1958, is expected to be a high point of the union's legislative activities.

AFL-CIO Says Jobless Higher Than Reported

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The AFL-CIO, which has long been convinced that the present reporting of unemployment does not reflect accurately the real number of jobless, is pressing the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise its methods of computation.

Biggest loophole in the present system is failure to count part-time workers unable to get full employment as partially unemployed and to ignore workers who are not actively looking for work because they know jobs are not available. It has been estimated that if unemployment statistics took into account the time lost by the partially employed, instead of counting them as fully employed, another 1,000,000 would be added to the jobless rolls, reflecting more accurately the country's job picture.

This is a point that has been frequently made by Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, who has long contended that the present system of counting the unemployed is misleading and inadequate.

In a letter to Commissioner Ewan Clague, AFL-CIO Asst. Research Director Peter Henle pointed out that the AFL-CIO was "seriously concerned over the extent of unemployment and especially over the slow rate at which unemployment has dropped."

Under the circumstances, he declared, it was particularly important that the monthly figures on jobless reflect accurately "the total impact of economic conditions on the number of jobs available and the job-seeking attitudes of the American people."

Here are the areas which, in the opinion of the AFL-CIO, do not accurately reflect jobless conditions:

- **Jobless persons who believe no job is available.** There are thousands of such persons especially in the chronically depressed areas, who have given up looking for jobs. They are not counted as unemployed under present rules and the country is lulled into thinking conditions are better than they really are.

- **Jobless persons awaiting results of a job inquiry.** There are other thousands who are not actively looking for a job because they are awaiting the results of a job application.

- **Representation of distress areas in sample:** The present monthly survey on which unemployment figures are based covers approximately 35,000 households in 330 areas. Distressed areas are included only if they happen to be one of the 330 areas surveyed, thus omitting other areas of equally heavy unemployment.

- **Part-Time Workers:** There are thousands of workers who can't find full-time jobs and have to accept part-time work instead. The Labor Department has information on this point, but does not publish it. The AFL-CIO believes that it should be made public so as to help reflect the true employment picture.

- **Underemployment Represented in Job Shifts:** Another type of "concealed" unemployment is that represented by the downgrading of workers who have to take lesser paying jobs while they are laid off.

R. R. Bosses at Play

CLEVELAND (PAI)—Members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, fed up with carrier propaganda on alleged featherbedding of railroad workers, pulled a neat switch here with a paraphrase on Sarah Cleghorn's famous poem:

*The golf links lie so near the tracks
That almost every day,
The trainmen can look out and see
The bosses hard at play.*



JOE WALCOTT HONORED: Phila. Newspaper Guild gives Arnold Cream, better known as former heavyweight boxing champion Jersey Joe Walcott, Page One Award for preventive work in juvenile delinquency. Pictured with him are Mrs. Gloria Riordan, widow of Labor Editor Arthur Riordan, honored posthumously for his services to organized labor, and David S. Schick, executive secretary of the local.

Rep. Bolling Scores Apathy Of Union Members

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (PAI)—The apathy of union members must be overcome if America is going to progress to liberal goals, a meeting of machinists was told here.

The speaker was liberal Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.).

"Union members who do not attend meetings," he said, "who do not take an interest in their unions and the traditional causes of labor—are in part responsible for passage of vicious anti-labor legislation in the last session of Congress."

He pointed out that too many younger members of labor organizations take their present benefits—wage scales, fringe benefits, insurance, social security and the rest—for granted without ever considering the struggles which obtained them.

The absence of a sense of purpose and new liberal goals is weakening organized labor, he warned.

Discussing the legislative process, Congressman Bolling stated flatly that the greatest hope for progress in the future depends in part on maintaining the present ratio of liberal to reactionary Congressmen and Senators, but mostly upon putting a real leader and liberal President in the White House.

Take-Home Pay

NEW YORK (PAI)—A definition of take-home pay, attributed to Franklin P. Jones by Quote Magazine, would find widespread acceptance.

According to Jones: "They probably call it take-home pay because it's not big enough to get there by itself."

Kennecott Copper Signs, Breaking Strike Front

GARFIELD, Utah—Kennecott Copper Corp.—the nation's biggest producer—has dropped its demands for work rule changes and reached agreement on a 20-month contract with the Steelworkers. It marked the first break in a nationwide copper strike which has idled more than 36,000 members of half a dozen unions since early August.

The agreement, providing a wage and benefit package worth 22.3 cents an hour, was promptly ratified by 2,000 USWA members at Kennecott's Garfield, Utah, smelter and refinery and 400 members at Ray, Ariz. The latter group was still out, respecting the picket lines of the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which represents the largest group of workers in the copper industry.

Continuing were strikes at other major producers, including Anaconda Copper, American Smelter & Refining Co. and Phelps Dodge, along with a number of smaller companies.

The Kennecott offer to the Steelworkers was credited with being a principal factor in the decisive vote by members of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council to reject a 15.7 cent contract with Phelps Dodge at Arizona.

Also out on strike were several units of Machinists which hold bargaining rights at a number of plants.

Kennecott officials were scheduled to meet again with the Mine, Mill union after a Thanksgiving weekend recess to seek an agreement which would bring all of the company's 11,000 workers back on the job.

The Steelworkers contract, ratified by the striking locals, includes wage increases of 7 cents plus increments averaging 1.7 cents an hour now and next Aug. 1.

An additional 4.9 cents in contract gains is represented by a severance pay clause, improved health and welfare benefits and elimination of geographical pay differentials.

The Wall Street Journal reported that other copper producers were prepared to resist matching the Kennecott offer, claiming it was "too costly."

Part of the impact of the Kennecott settlement on the industry appeared to depend on whether the company would reach agreement with the Mine, Mill union. Its continued production at the Utah plant where the Steelworkers represent all of the workers, union and industry sources agreed, appeared to depend on resumption of mining operations.

Just the Facts, Mam

CHICAGO, Ill.—A railroad labor leader, a little flustered at introducing Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to a union rally, presented him as "Senator Morris Wayne" and then compounded his confusion by introducing Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley as "Mayor Richard L. Daley, of New York."

The all-knowing Associated Press thought these errors were amusing enough to carry the story on its wire service from coast to coast. But AP then proceeded to identify the labor leader as George Fox instead of by his real name, Michael Fox, president of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employees Department.

'Right-to-Work' Backers Switch Tactics to Help GOP

LOS ANGELES—A belligerent but not optimistic group of supporters of so-called "right-to-work" met here to mull over their trouncing in the 1958 elections and decided on a switch in tactics aimed at letting Republican candidates off the hook.

Reed Larson, executive vice-president of the National 'Right-to-Work' Committee, which sponsored the meeting, indicated his group will lay low during the 1960 presidential elections and concentrate on trying to push "sleeper" bills through state legislatures.

"The Republicans can breathe easy now," Larson said.

This was an obvious reference to the bitter fight in California in the 1958 election, which saw former GOP Sen. William F. Knowland and the "right-to-work" initiative he supported go down in defeat by upwards of a million votes.

Some Republicans opposed the measure, such as former GOP Gov. Goodwin Knight, whom Knowland pushed out of the race for governor only to lose to Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, a bitter foe of "right-to-work."

Robert Tevlin, executive secretary of the Citizens' Committee for Voluntary Unionism, the California branch of the national group, said all attempts to put a "right-to-work" measure on the ballot have been dropped, and "we are now going to work county-by-county to elect legislators who will vote for the bill in the state legislature."

Vice-Pres. Nixon, who has still never said whether he is for or against the compulsory open shop proposal, has declared his opposition to putting the controversial issue on the ballot for a popular vote because labor laws are "far too complicated to lend themselves to

"one shot" laws consisting of only a few sentences."

The pro-"right-to-work" forces in California have apparently heeded Nixon's advice.

Rep. Edgar Hiestand (R-Calif.) told the "right-to-work" meeting he favors a national law prohibiting the union shop, but Larson said his group is pressing for it on a state level.

Larson said that advocates of the measure are now active in only three states: California, Washington and Vermont, and that it will not be pushed on the ballot in 1960 because "there hasn't been enough basic educational work done yet."

The meeting was closed to the press and public. Larson said those in attendance were mostly businessmen and professionals and some union men.

The union members who were identified later were mostly those with legal action of various kinds now pending against their own organizations.

Nat Kushner Dies at 69

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Nat Kushner, secretary-treasurer of the RWDSU New England Joint Board, died Nov. 20 at the age of 69, a victim of cancer.

Kushner, a well-known figure in the International union, noted for his sense of humor that enlivened many meetings and conventions, was born in New York City on March 28, 1890.

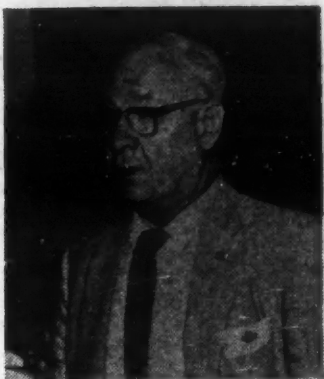
In the 1930's he was president of Local 853 of the Retail Furniture Employees Union in New York and was active as a leader of the United Hebrew Trades in that city. In 1940, he was transferred to Providence and later became head of the Providence RWDSU Joint Council.

When the council became part of the NEJB in 1946, Kushner was elected secretary-treasurer. He was a vice-president of the Rhode Island Industrial Union Council and served as an advisory member on labor-management conference groups set up by several governors.

In addition to his services to the RWDSU, Kushner aided many unions in the state in organizational and other problems.

"Nat Kushner was an outstanding leader, not only of the RWDSU, but of the labor movement in the state of Rhode Island," said RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg. "His warmth, loyalty and deep human understanding will be sorely missed by all of us."

Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin Heaps and Comptroller Nat Zirkin attended funeral services for Kushner in Providence Nov. 22. He is survived by his wife, Fannie, two sons, Charles and Arnold, a daughter, Mrs. Louis Herman, a brother and three sisters, and five grandchildren.



400 in '147' Gain Raises At Gries, Finesse Shops

NEW YORK CITY—Some 400 members of RWDSU Local 147 received wage increases in contracts recently negotiated with two companies in the watch and jewelry field, it was reported by '147' Business Mgr. Ted Bowman. The union also won an arbitration case reinstating a worker fired for talking on the job.

At the Gries Reproducer Mfg. Co., makers of tools and metal items, 325 employees won raises ranging from 12½ to 21 cents an hour in a renewal of an agreement. The two-year pact calls for increases of 5½ to 14 cents the first year, plus seven cents the second year.

Also gained at Gries was an improved vacation schedule providing three weeks after ten years' service and four weeks

after 20; an additional paid holiday for a total of nine, and pay for jury duty.

Representing the union in negotiations were Bowman, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Gravina, shop chairman Emil Kontak and a committee including Joe Gioe, Tony Martino, Jerry Metz, Frank Hannigan and Rudy McDonald.

The 70 employees of Finesse Wristlet Co., producers of watch bracelets, received a general wage increase of 10 cents as the contract was extended for one year. Leading the negotiations for the union were Bowman, Gravina, Business Reps. Caesar Massa and Jack Holowchik, and rank-and-file John Williams and Juanita Gonzales.

Alleged "excessive talking" was the reason given by the management of the Acme Chain Co. for firing Isoura Bonilla on Oct. 22. Org. Fred Lifavi protested the move and took steps to bring the case to arbitration. Holding that "the punishment did not fit the crime," the arbiter ordered on Nov. 19 that she be reinstated to her job with full pay for the time lost.

Honor Van Arsdale For Leadership In Hospital Strike

NEW YORK CITY—Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. was honored last month for his outstanding activity on behalf of the underprivileged, exploited workers of New York City, and specifically for his aid to the hospital strike of last spring, conducted by Local 1199 of the RWDSU.

The president of the New York City Central Labor Council and business manager of Local 3 of the Electrical Workers received the award of the National Committee for Rural Schools at its tenth anniversary luncheon Nov. 21.

Prominent among the guests was a group of rank-and-file leaders of the Hospital Division of Local 1199 and two officers, Bob Burke and Elliott Godoff, respectively director and assistant director. To the formal honors of the event, they added their own special tribute to Van Arsdale for his leadership in the 46-day strike by Local 1199 in the city's voluntary hospitals last summer.

"The hospital workers of our city owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to Harry Van Arsdale for his work in mobilizing the city's labor movement behind the strike, and in giving so much of himself to the success of the strike," said Burke.

The sponsoring organization of the event, the National Committee for Rural Schools, has aided communities in the South for the last ten years. It is now helping to win equal schooling for children in southern communities.



HONORED FOR HELPING the underprivileged, exploited workers of the city, Harry Van Arsdale, second from left, received award from Nat'l. Committee for Rural Schools. Seen with him, are leaders of the Hospital Division of RWDSU Local 1199, for which he performed great service in its strike last summer. L. to r. Ida White, Pearl Commack, Joseph Brown and Bernest McRae. Standing is Elliott Godoff, ass't. director of division.

New York & Northeast

8,000 in Dept. Stores Wage Joint Drive To Renew '65' Pacts

NEW YORK CITY—More than 8,000 members of District 65 who work in Gimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Stern's and Saks-34th department stores are teaming up in a single, united effort to win major improvements in wages, pensions and work rules. Contracts expire simultaneously in all four stores on March 1.

To carry out the joint program, first presented by Pres. David Livingston, the store workers have formed a Joint Policy Committee consisting of the stewards of each store. This body is meeting frequently to check on preparations, to hear all contract offers, and to make recommendations for action to the memberships of each of the stores.

Among the Committee's first actions, taken last month, was approval of an overall program of contract demands and rejection of an offer by the Bloomingdale management to settle the 1959 cost-of-living reopener and the 1960 expiration for a wage boost of "somewhere between \$3 and \$5 a week."

The joint contract goals include wage increase of \$10 a week, pension benefit improvements, basic crews for each department in each store to stop present management practices of overloading employees, and strict job definitions to stop practices requiring salespeople to do stock work and other such grievances.

In addition to these basic demands, each store has submitted to its management additional demands to cover individual problems.

Gimbel Arbitration Opens

Meanwhile, arbitration hearings began last week on the March 1, 1959 wage reopener at Gimbel's. Vice-Pres. John Meegan, who heads the '65' department store section, said the company's willingness to let the issue go to arbitration rather than try to settle it in negotiations on the reopening as well as the 1960 expiration demonstrates the need to prepare for a possible strike at the contract's expiration.

A reopening on cost-of-living increases at Stern's has also been submitted to arbitration.

Some 3,500 Gimbel and Saks-34th workers are pledging to set aside \$200 each in a personal strike savings fund, and are forming committees to deal with the various aspects of conducting a strike should it become necessary. In Bloomingdale's and Stern's too, personal strike fund pledges are being collected, information on vendors and manufacturers is being gathered, and welfare questionnaires are being circulated to acquaint local leaders with personal problems of members which would arise during a possible strike.

Answergals Help Raise \$25,000 In M. D. Telethon

NEW YORK CITY—Some 200 members of RWDSU Local 780 helped to raise via the telephone about \$25,000 for the Muscular Dystrophy Assn. of America in the space of four hours last month.

These trade unionists, who are part of the family of 1,200 organized operators employed by the major telephone answering services in the city, volunteered their services for the telethon starring Jerry Lewis on Nov. 21-22.

The "telanswer" girls worked on Sunday, Nov. 22, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. from the offices of their employers, who contributed their facilities to the fund-raising effort. Using lists of contributors in former years, the operators solicited hundreds of donations for the 1959 campaign.

Local 780 Pres. Jerry Fischer, proud of the members' accomplishment, explained that the union and the employers' group, the Association of Telephone Answering Services, had had less than ten days in which to prepare for their part in the big telethon.

\$3.50 Raise Won in R. I. At Dr. Scholl's Shoe Stores

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An across-the-board wage increase of \$3.50 was won in the new one-year contract for the employees of the Dr. Scholl's shoe stores, it was announced by the RWDSU New England Joint Board.

In preparation for the start of negotiations for other retail shoe chains in January, meetings have been held in recent weeks for all New England groups, NEJB Vice Pres. Irving J. Rich reported.

Demands were drawn up for the following chains in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: John Irving, Morton's, A. S. Beck, Siegel.

The Midwest

Mich. AFL-CIO Asks Unlimited Jobless Aid

DETROIT (PAI)—The Michigan AFL-CIO believes that the unemployed should be given unlimited aid with employer-financed retraining in the event that their old jobs no longer are open to them.

State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle told the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems, which has been holding hearings here, that such a program could be financed by employers at less than 1-cent an hour on the payroll.

He declared that such a program is a "must" if the nation's workers are to avoid tremendous hardships in the period ahead. The unlimited duration proposal was part of a five-point program as follows:

1. Adoption of federal standards to assure 39 weeks of duration and other minimum standards for the present state systems.

2. A supplementary program provided by Congressional action to cover benefits payments to those who have exhausted their benefits under the federal state system, but are otherwise eligible.

3. A program of retraining, re-employment and voluntary relocation for those who are industrially displaced from their particular jobs through automation, merger, technological changes, physical injury, age, or other factors.

4. Financing of the cost of items 2 and 3 through a special national fund established by a separate employer tax of a penny an hour per employee with additional funds, if necessary, through Congressional appropriations.

5. Detailed studies of the cost of a program for unlimited duration of benefits, and developing and financing programs for retraining, re-employment, and voluntary relocation of industrially displaced workers.

'Scratch for Yourself'

Scholle posed the question: "At what point should the worker be told: 'You may no longer receive unemployment compensation as a matter of right, even though there is still no job available for you.'"

"You are no longer our concern since the system of unemployment is not designed to care for your needs beyond a certain limited number of weeks."

"An adequate minimum wage, expansion of social security, adequate medical programs, housing and slum clearance, expansion and improvement of social security benefits, aid to education, even the national defense steps essential to our very survival will be among the programs opposed, hamstrung or curtailed by this Administration under the guise of fighting inflation."



13.5 MILLION MEMBERS of AFL-CIO honored former Pres. Harry S. Truman, presenting him with 1959 Murray-Green Award for "outstanding contributions" to health and welfare of all Americans. Presenting medallion and \$5,000 check to the "Man from Independence" at dinner in Kansas City is Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Ohio Dairy Members Seek Pension Plan Improvements

COLUMBUS, O.—RWDSU Locals 379 and 612 are now negotiating additional benefits under a joint pension plan in effect at the Borden Moore's & Ross Dairy, and at Diamond Milk Products Co.

A meeting of members of the union's Pension Committee—representing all nine participating groups and four units preparing to join—was held here Nov. 22, it was reported by Int'l. Rep. Gene In-

gles. A seven-point improvement program developed at the all-day session will serve as a basis for negotiations.

The two companies entered into the pension agreement with Local 379 five years ago. In the next two years, seven units of Local 379 and 612 negotiated similar coverage with their respective employers and joined the trust agreement. They are the Local 379 units at Borden's in Mansfield, Marion, Newark, Zanesville, and the Isaly unit in Marion; and the '612' units at Borden's in Huntington and Portsmouth.

The four Local 379 units not yet participating in the formal plan, but taking part in the negotiations, are Meadowgold in Zanesville, Deeds Brothers and McClellan Dairies in Lancaster, and Page Dairy in Mansfield.

Every unit was given an opportunity at the meeting to submit proposals for negotiations, so that the changes in the formal pension plan would be acceptable to all of them, Ingles pointed out. Also planned is a common contract expiration date in the future, to make possible joint negotiations.

Attending the pension committee meeting, in addition to Ingles, were Regional Director Gerald Hughes and Int'l Reps. Ned Harkless, Vern Ulery, William Kee and Edgar Johnson.

Chicago Locals Sponsor Big Holiday Parties

CHICAGO, Ill.—The big annual Christmas parties of the RWDSU in the Windy City are on their merry ways.

On Saturday, Dec. 19, Local 194, composed of the 2,500 members employed at Campbell's Soups and other plants, holds its yearly funfest for the members' children. To accommodate the expected attendance of 2,000, there will be two performances, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. And the next day, Dec. 20, the RWDSU Joint Board throws its annual wingding for almost a thousand kiddies.

At both events, which will be held in Local 194's spacious headquarters, there will be gift-stockings for every child, assorted refreshments and a gala program of holiday entertainment.

Chi Unionists Hear Expose Of Labor Law

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago-area union leaders meeting at Roosevelt University on Nov. 14 to study provisions of the new Contract Act heard Illinois Congressman Roman C. Pucinski, who served on the Joint Congressional Committee that drafted the law, describe it as "a phantom bill that was taken through the House of Representatives without a single question being answered."

Opening the all-day institute, Chicago attorney Mozart Ratner assailed the law as violating the principle Congress itself had established when it passed the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947. This principle, explained Ratner, was that "... unions ought to be left free to govern their own internal affairs without federal intervention. In exchange for that freedom, Congress took from unions the power to have a closed shop, and even a union shop, insofar as anything more than payment of dues was required from non-members."

Ten years later, Ratner continued, the union shop is still illegal, but under the new labor law union internal membership rules and policies are drastically regulated.

In later sessions, the specific requirements of the Act as they affect local union officers were explained by Kenneth Meiklejohn, the RWDSU's Washington legislative representative, and other experts.

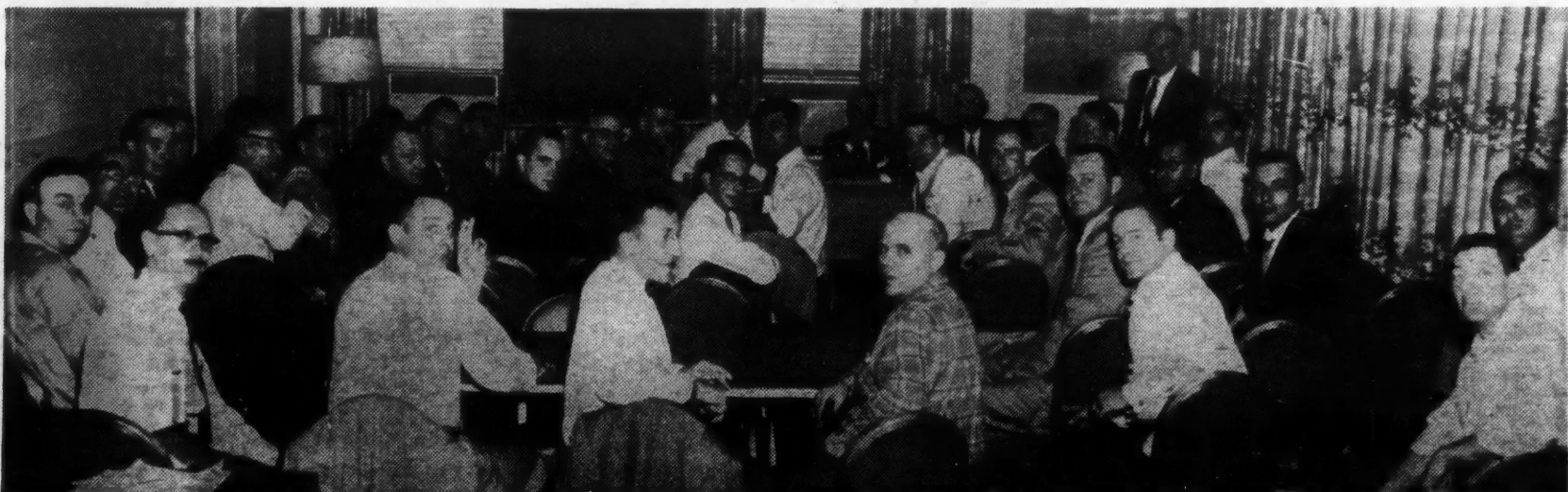
'374' Over Top In Battle Creek United Fund Drive

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Members of RWDSU Local 374 employed at the local General Foods Corp. plant once again went over the top in collecting money for the community's United Fund Drive. The total amount in the 1959 campaign was \$27,422, more than \$3,000 over the goal.

Local 374 Pres. Forrest A. Powers said that the explanation for the large sums collected by the members in the annual drives lies in the close cooperation between the union and the company.

"I think the reason we have been able to attain our goal and go past it for the last six or seven years is because the union and the company forget their differences for the week the drive is on, and cooperate 100%. The union and the company work hand in hand in the collection of the money," Powers said.

At the Carton and Container Division, the workers' goal was \$4,480. They collected \$6,056.95, this mark being 35.2% higher than that which they had set themselves. The employees of the Post Division were equally successful in their part in the drive. They collected \$21,356.58, which was 8.8% beyond their goal of \$19,630.



ADDITIONAL BENEFITS under the joint pension plan for members of RWDSU Local 379 and 612 at Borden, Moores & Ross and Diamond Milk Products companies were proposed at the all-day meeting in Columbus, O., Nov. 22. Representatives of all nine participating groups were present.



DISPLAYING HUGE PHOTOGRAPH of police violence against Textile Workers Union of America strikers in Henderson, N.C., a truckload of food and clothing from TWUA Joint Board in Passaic, N. J. arrives in strife-torn Henderson to aid strikers and their families as part of ceremonies marking first anniversary of walkout at Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. See page 9 for featured article "Let's Not Forget," about continuing lengthy strikes of concern to very trade union member.

Huge Rally Brings Cheer To Hero Textile Strikers

By BURT BECK

HENDERSON, N. C. (PAI) — Impressive and inspiring ceremonies marked the observance of the South's longest textile strike—the struggle of TWUA Locals 578 and 584—against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills here. The two-day ceremonies, climaxed by a huge rally, commemorated the end of the first year of the strike.

The audience of more than 1,500, made up of strikers, their families and friends and delegations of trade unionists from 10 states, roared its enthusiasm of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's message:

"You have proved and are still proving the determination of southern workers to win a fair and reasonable way of life. You are a living answer to those who claim that southern workers are somehow different from other Americans."

The rally and the meetings that preceded it were the first large TWUA gatherings in this strife-torn town since the National Guard was called in last May by North Carolina's Gov. Luther Hodges in a last-ditch effort to break

the strike.

The demonstrations were held in the face of rumors that the authorities would not permit a mass meeting. However, as cauldrons of sympathizers poured into the town from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama, as well as from neighboring North Carolina areas, the authorities did nothing to interfere with the peaceful meetings.

The delegations brought with them gifts of food, clothing and money to tide the strikers and their families over the coming winter.

The year-old strike started Nov. 17, 1958, when the company refused to continue in the contract an arbitration clause that had existed in the agreement for 14 years. When the more than 1,000 strikers refused to yield after three months, the company recruited scabs, and the bulk of the state's highway patrol was assigned by Governor Hodges to shepherd them into and out of the mills.

Miami Walkout In Fifth Week Over Firings

MIAMI, Fla.—The RWDSU strike at the Asco Co. warehouse here entered its fifth week at presstime Dec. 2. The warehouse serves an eight store army surplus retail chain. The workers, who voted for the RWDSU in October, have been on strike since Nov. 4 for the reinstatement of two employees fired for taking time off to attend a co-worker's funeral.

The 16 employees had voted for Local 885 by a count of 11 to 5. One of the workers died on the day of the election, and Marteen Levarity and Bill Balfour attended the funeral two days later. They were both discharged by the company on the grounds that they had "no right to take the time off."

In a talk with the warehouse supervisor on the following day, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush elicited a promise that the two employees would be reinstated. However, this was countermanded by the employer the next day. When further union protest proved useless, the workers walked out on strike.

Charges of unfair labor practices were also filed against the company. The front of the warehouse and its adjoining largest retail outlet are the scenes of the picketing. Besides making strike relief contributions, the other members of Local 885 have joined the Asco workers on the picket line.

The South

Bakery Strike Nears At Claussen's in S. C.

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Five months of negotiations for a first RWDSU contract with the Claussen Bakery here have been marked by company unfair labor practices combined with its persistent refusal to grant a single penny in wage increases, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen. Their patience exhausted, the workers, members of the Dairy and Bakery Division of RWDSU Local 15A, have voted in secret ballot, 29 to 0, to strike the plant. They are supported by the Greater Charleston Labor Council and the State Council, which have also joined the union's "don't-buy" campaign against the bakery.

Contract talks started soon after the union's election victory at the plant last May in the first breakthrough in Charleston's baking industry by organized labor. That event climaxed a successful reorganizing drive at the plant where an RWDSU campaign had been thwarted by the company's unfair labor practices in 1955.

In 17 meetings with the company, in which both state and federal conciliators were present, the company has maintained a stubborn position, refusing to grant an increase of one cent or to make any change or improvement in the miserable working conditions.

Most Earn Under \$1.10

The majority of the employees have been with the company from five to 28 years and are paid less than \$1.10 an hour.

When asked why Claussen had given wage increases at its plants in Columbia, S.C., Greenville, S.C. and Savannah and Augusta, Ga., and refused to do so in Charleston, the company replied simply, "We do not see a need for it."

"We therefore appeal to you to help us prevent a strike at the Claussen Baking Co. by not buying any Claussen products until it grants a fair wage increase and decent working conditions to our members," says a union leaflet distributed to the general public.

The "don't-buy" campaign has had a telling effect on the plant's sales, Larsen reports.

"In addition to the low wages," he added, "the Claussen employees do not have a lunch hour, but eat whenever they can find the time. They have no seniority protection when a layoff is due. They have no job security whatsoever."

Larsen also pointed out that Claussen's competitors pay from 30 to 60 cents more per hour in wages. He cited Merita Bread whose products are sold in Charleston. "If this company can pay a much higher wage," Larsen said, "why does Claussen

continue to pay such low wages to its employees?"

Leaflets giving this information are being distributed to the public by Local 15A members, aided by the Women's Activities Division of the city's labor council. Head of the division is Elizabeth Porter of Local 15A.

60 in Port Arthur Gain \$8 Boost

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—Renewal of the RWDSU Local 1814 agreement with the Holsum Baking Co. here has brought a general wage increase of \$8 for its 60 employees, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade. Holsum's is the largest shop under contract to the RWDSU in this Gulf Coast city.

The new pact, which covers a three-year period, calls for the wage boost to be paid in three steps: \$3 the first and second years and \$2 the third year. Ratified by the membership, the new agreement went into effect Dec. 1.

Also gained in the renewal agreement are improved provisions covering overtime pay and holidays, Fourcade said.

Ala. NBC Group Wins Big Raise

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The largest single wage increase ever received by the employees of the warehouse of the cracker division of the National Biscuit Co. here was negotiated in a contract renewal last month by RWDSU Local 441.

Under terms of the two-year pact, the 20 workers get raises of 26 cents an hour, half on Dec. 1, and the balance on the anniversary date.

Int'l Rep. Bill Langston led the negotiations aided by a committee including shop chairman P. C. Bennett and Local 441 Sec. J. L. Ingraham.

Await New Election Date at Tenn. A & P

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A date for a new representation election among the employees of A & P supermarkets in the area is expected to be set by the National Labor Relations Board before the end of the month, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn.

The NLRB last August found the giant store chain guilty of anti-union restraint and coercion of its employees and ordered the new election, setting aside the results of a vote in April 1958 at nine branches in Knoxville, Alcoa and Oak Ridge.

"Using past procedures as a timetable," said Rosenhahn, "we venture to say that we will receive the election order in the latter part of December." He pointed out that the election date will be within 30 days of the order, according to the usual regulations.

Rosenhahn, in a Thanksgiving message published in last month's A&P Employees Newsletter, said:

"During this Thanksgiving season, let us give thanks for many things. Not for the bountiful table you set, for we know that is impossible on A&P wages, but for the brave men and women who faced death and fear to win our independence and freedom."

"Give thanks for the courageous working men and women who faced fear, privation, beatings and the wrath of bosses to win us the right to organize in order to gain a better standard of living. Let's not forget the brave, unselfish employees who are even now fighting to maintain and exercise the rights of workers so that soon all will enjoy working conditions devoid of fear."

This "prescription" is being distributed by the RWDSU to employees of A&P supermarkets in Knoxville, Alcoa and Oak Ridge, Tenn., in preparation for election to be held there early in 1960.

R Vitamin U

Sagging paychecks?

Bills making you bilious?

Aching back from doing three jobs?

Sleepless nights from Rent-itis?

Afflicted with nervousness from management displeasure?

TRY VITAMIN U

It takes U to make a Union.

U will bring relief to your fellow employees suffering from low pay.

15,000,000 Union men and women across the United States are standing by U.

Vitamin U has already improved your wages and conditions.

So why not make Vitamin U a permanent part of your life—

By voting for

RETAIL, WHOLESALE and DEPARTMENT STORE UNION.

Dominion Store Talks Break Off in Ontario; Conciliation Is Asked

TORONTO, Ont.—Negotiations for renewal of RWDSU contracts at the Dominion Stores branches in this city and nearby centers were broken off Nov. 30 and applications were made for hearing of the issues by the Conciliation Service, it was announced by Canadian director George Barlow.

The contracts cover 1,900 employees of the giant grocery chain. Over

Man. CLC Leaders Set Plans for A Labor College

WINNIPEG, Man.—A political education program and plans for a Labor College were mapped at the CLC meeting for union staff representatives and business agents held here Nov. 25, it was reported by RWDSU Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert.

It was agreed that education institutes and seminars were especially important to promote the establishment of a new party, he said.

Plans for the Labor College call for its establishment next year at Carlton College in Ottawa where students will attend in five-month terms for three years.

"This is the first time such an education program has been planned, and we are all agreed it is an extremely important step forward as far as labor is concerned," said Schubert.

A full week's seminar starting on Jan. 17 is planned for Banff, Alberta, for the Prairie region.

A two-day Conference on Human Rights was held by the CLC on Dec. 5-6 dealing with the following subjects: The Shop Steward and Human Relations, Anti-Discriminatory Laws in Canada, The CLC and Minority Groups, and Anti-Labor Laws.

1,000 of them are in Toronto alone, employed in 53 branches and a warehouse.

Six meetings had been held between Dominion management representatives and the union negotiating committee led by Int'l Rep. George Spaxman.

When it became apparent that no agreement was in sight, the union proposed that the case be brought to conciliation, and the company consented. It will be weeks before hearings begin.

In dispute are 16 issues, on none of which the company made offers. Major issues are wages, vacations, welfare provisions, hours of work, Christmas bonuses, and the duration of the contract. The union wants a one-year pact in contrast to longer periods of former agreements.

\$3 Raise in Man. At Restaurant

WINNIPEG, Man.—An increase of at least \$3 a week was won in recent wage negotiations covering the 120 employees of the restaurant department of the Hudson's Bay Co. here, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert.

"With this raise, they will now be getting the highest pay for restaurant workers in the city," Schubert said.

He pointed out that the organized employees of the restaurants in the two major hotels here—the Fort Garry and the Royal Alexandra—will not reach the wage level of the Hudson's Bay employees until May 1, 1960.

Employment Drops, Jobless Totals Rise

OTTAWA (CPA)—Total employment in Canada dropped by 25,000 in October, according to the latest DBS reports. Unemployment totals now stand at 237,000.



Business Feathers Nests With Own 'Fringe Benefits'

By JOHN BREWIN

Ottawa CPA Correspondent

OTTAWA (CPA)—The average Canadian worker receives a considerable portion of his pay in terms of fringe benefits. Health plans, sickness benefits, pensions, vacations with pay, all these and more are part and parcel of most union contracts. These gains have been won through tough bargaining—often at the price of lengthy and bitter strike action—and have been given by management slowly and reluctantly.

A recent survey has shown that top business executives in Canada have not been nearly as slow in granting fringe benefits to themselves. High salaries (averaging between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year) have been accompanied by inflated expense accounts, profit sharing plans, stock option schemes, bonuses and gifts.

Far from being the rewards for work done, management fringe benefits are simply a form of profit sharing, which those same officials would deny their hired employees.

Let's take a look at the figures for basic salaries alone in Canada. In manufacturing industries, nearly 85 percent of the top businessmen report salaries between \$20,000 and \$99,999. Nearly 7 percent admitted they received a basic salary of \$100,000 a year or more!

While most Canadians are expected to get by on pensions of \$55 a month, and while even unionists with top pension

plans cannot expect more than \$250 or \$300 a month, here is a list of pensions that the executives of one Canadian firm will receive when they reach 65 years of age:

President—\$50,307
Senior Vice-President—\$46,482
Chief Secretarial Officer—\$37,131
Chief Technical Officer—\$16,571
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—\$16,113

(The senior vice-president, who had passed age 63, was still holding down his job and bringing in a salary of \$98,789 in addition to his pension).

Most firms provide executives with extra compensation by the device of "executive employment agreements" that give deferred compensation payments payable on retirement, death or disability. These are, in effect, management pension or insurance plans, paid for entirely by the company.

In many established Canadian companies, top executives receive extra pay in the form of company stocks. Under our tax laws any increase in the value of those stocks is free from tax liabilities.

'Kindly Cousins' Control Canadian Press, Radio, TV

OTTAWA (CPA)—Control of the everyday outlets of information in Canada—newspapers, radio and television stations—is rapidly becoming a family affair, according to Jack Williams, CLC Public Relations Director.

Williams, writing in the CLC publication Canadian Labour, recalls George Orwell's "Big Brother" who controlled all communications. "We haven't got to the 'Big Brother' stage, but we are certainly acquiring an abundance of 'Kindly Cousins'," says the CLC director.

He lists three families—the Thomsons, the Southams and the Siftons—with already sizeable holdings in "this very important" field and says "they have recently been showing ambition for even greater control."

"This is not a matter of gaining control of all the pretzel companies in the country," Williams points out. "This is a matter of centralized control of the means upon which men, women and children are almost entirely dependent for the information on which they, as free citizens of a democracy, can be expected to form decisions."

Calling for an end to further expansion of "these communications empires," Mr. Williams declares, "Surely this has gone far enough."

Newspapers with a total circulation of 1,303,000—well over one-third of the total circulation of English language dailies—are owned by four tightly-knit groups.

Recently a new company has been organized in this field involving the well-established Sifton interests

and Calgary financier Max Bell. "The new company," points out Mr. Williams, "controls five important Canadian dailies and a large-circulation farm paper. Its interests also extend into radio and television."

The major Sifton rivals are the Southam family, which owns seven dailies with a total circulation of 443,061. And like the Siftons, the Southams have important interests in five radio or TV stations.

"Best known and most colorful of the big interests in the Canadian newspaper publishing field is the Thompson family," Williams writes. While the circulation figures are not as impressive as the others, the Thompson chain controls 23 newspapers and in most cases these papers are the only newspapers in town.

Hon. Rupert Davies, a member of the Senate, owns the only newspaper in Peterborough and Kingston as well as one of the two radio stations in Kingston and the only radio and television station in Peterborough.

Common Ownership

"The Kingston and Peterborough situations, with one group in control of three main lines of communications, is by no means peculiar. Common ownership and control between radio and television stations seems to be accepted."

The trend, says the CLC PR director, is to greater and greater centralization. In Vancouver there were, once upon a time, three competing newspapers. Then one folded, leaving the field to the locally-owned Sun and the Southam-owned Province.

"Now there is a cozy arrangement under which the Pacific Press Ltd. has become the publisher of both papers, with the Province appearing in the morning and the Sun in the afternoon."

This is a growing and continuing process, Williams writes:

"Old established publications are disappearing or are being taken under centralized control. Now there remains only a handful of cities in Canada with more than one daily paper. The Halifax situation tells the story in merely the names of the morning and afternoon papers, Chronicle-Herald and Mail-Star, both published by the same company and maintaining the names of what were once four papers."

Canadian Press, the news-gathering agency upon which Canadian newspapers, TV and radio stations depend for most of their news, is owned and operated by this small clique of publishers. Through their control of CP's services, and together with the national advertising agencies, Canadian publishers make it virtually impossible to start up a daily newspaper in competition with the "Kindly Cousins," another Ottawa observer added.

"The empires grow," writes Williams, "the strings that are gathered in a head office somewhere extend to new places. And who is to say that some day they may all be pulled at once, either by those who now hold them, or those who may take them over in an ordinary business transaction?"

let's not forget

RESPECT
OUR PICKET LINES
DON'T
BE A SCAB

DON'T BE A
SCAB
BY
CROSSING THESE LINES

**Three Longest Strikes:
Kohler, O'Sullivan,
Harriet-Henderson Mills**

feature Section

By MAX STEINBOCK

"You are not forgotten by the labor movement."

That was the message sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to members of the Textile Workers Union last month as they marked the first anniversary of the union's strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N. C. It was a message sent also by organized labor to the Rubber Workers Union in recognition of their 3½-year-old struggle against O'Sullivan Heels, and to the United Auto Workers for their 5½-year-long battle against the Kohler Company, the feudal plumbing-products barony in Wisconsin.

These continuing campaigns to win the fundamental rights that are supposed to be guaranteed to every American worker don't get headlines any more in the daily papers. Unless there's violence, unless the strike is so huge that it affects the entire national economy as in the case of the steel strike, there's no news in the efforts of working people to defend their hard-won gains or to gain a little bigger share of the good things that we boast are part of the American way of life.

But even though you won't read about these struggles in the daily press or see anything about them on television, it's important for every union member not to forget the names of Kohler, O'Sullivan and Henderson. It's important because these are not the only employers who are intent on breaking the unions of their workers. It's important because in today's climate of slander against unions, even union members may sometimes forget why their unions were organized—and why employers want to destroy them.

60 Years of Kohler Union-Busting

Look at the oldest strike of all. Kohler of Kohler had its first experience in union-busting about 60 years ago, when it crushed its workers' protest against a 50 percent wage cut. The next effort to organize Kohler workers—who live in a company town, are watched over by company police and judged by company judges—took place in 1934. A strike that year was broken when company police fired on the workers, killing two and injuring 47. The company attorney later bragged that this policy broke the strike and the union, and "bought 20 years of labor peace."

In 1953, Kohler workers voted for the United Auto Workers to represent them and got a union contract. One year later the company decided to bust the union. Company president Herbert V. Kohler declared, "You have to bargain . . . but you don't have to give them anything to bargain." The strike began April 3, 1954. After eight weeks during which the plant was shut tight, company police herded scabs through picket lines which had been restricted by company judges. Arrests followed; the company built up an arsenal of machine guns and tear gas. Under Taft-Hartley, the union had no recourse except to continue to picket and to carry on a nationwide "Don't Buy Kohler Products" campaign. A new National Labor Relations Board election would have given only the scabs—but not the strikers—the right to vote.

Today, as for the past 5½ years, Kohler stands as a symbol of the ruthless determination of reactionary employers to destroy the labor movement.

How T-H Helped O'Sullivan Co.

Much the same story can be told of O'Sullivan Heels. Here too is a situation where workers voted for a union, the company grudgingly agreed to negotiate a contract (as it was compelled to do under the law) and then, a year later, forced its workers to go out on strike. There followed the dreary story of recruitment of scabs from the surrounding countryside and even from distant cities. In April 1957, eleven months after the O'Sullivan workers went out on strike, the company was ready for its next move. The firm applied to the NLRB for a decertification election. According to T-H rules, the strikers were barred from voting. With only scabs casting ballots, the vote was 288 to 5 against the union.

This was followed by decisions of the Eisenhower-appointed NLRB which ordered the Rubber Workers Union to cease picketing and to call off the nationwide boycott against O'Sullivan. Despite this order, the rest of the labor movement, including members of the RWDSU, continued to express its disgust and resentment by refusing to buy O'Sullivan products. "The Nation's No. One Heel," in the eyes of the labor movement, characterizes not only O'Sullivan products but the company itself. As long as those heels are made by scabs, self-respecting workers and their families will shun them.

First Anniversary of Henderson Strike

The most recent of the three long strikes began Nov. 17, 1958 at the big cotton mills which dominate the town of Henderson, N. C. An article in a recent issue of the Catholic magazine "Commonweal" declared: "It must be the judgment of history that if ever a company asked for a strike, it was the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills."

The strike was called after the company refused to continue in the contract an arbitration clause that existed for 14 years. After several weeks of the strike, the company recruited scabs and reopened the plant. In the months that followed, the mills embarked on an open reign of terror, marked by shootings and beatings of union members and officials. The situation became so bad that Gov. Hodges stepped into the picture in April and personally mediated the dispute. The union made drastic concessions in order to reach an agreement. But the company reneged, refusing to put union members back on their jobs.

The strike was now officially designated a lockout. Nevertheless, highway patrolmen and National Guardsmen shepherded scabs in and out of the mills. Meanwhile, eight strike leaders have been convicted of conspiracy on the testimony of an ex-convict.

The strike is still on, with more than 90 percent of the workers still firmly united in defense of their union. A two-day ceremony last month not only marked the first anniversary of the walkout, but also was the occasion for presentation of gifts of food and clothing from other trade unionists across the country.

It was also the occasion for the strikers themselves to express how they felt about their long struggle. Their deep feelings gave them an eloquence that even polished speakers might have envied.

Perhaps the most eloquent speech of all was made by 16-year-old Jean Coghill, a striker's daughter. Speaking on behalf of all the strikers' children, she said:

"This day, that marks the first year of the strike, is not a dark day or hour to the children of the strikers. To us, it is a moment of triumph. It is a day of pride as we see how brave and determined our parents remain in the face of hardship. This struggle of our parents has been a lesson and an example to us. It inspires us to see how free men and women are willing to fight and suffer to win justice."



Phony Advertising On Television

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**
Consumer Expert for The Record

The Federal Trade Commission's charge that Libbey-Owens-Ford and General Motors use trickery in their commercials comparing car windows is another item in the mounting evidence that TV advertising has become the No. 1 deceiver of the buying public.

The No. 1 deceiver? That's what a survey by the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation indicates. The largest number of falsely-advertised arthritis products bought by arthritics questioned in a Foundation survey, were purchased as a result of TV ads. Twenty-five per cent reported they had been led by TV into buying misrepresented products. Newspaper ads turned out to be runners-up in inducing purchases of arthritis "cures." They got a rating of 21 percent, with 15 for magazines and 10 for radio.

Similarly, Dr. Harold Hillenbrand of the American Dental Assn. says some TV toothpaste commercials are as "rigged" as the recently exposed quiz shows. He said much toothpaste advertising actually discourages proper care, and gives viewers a false sense of security about decay, especially the commercials for one toothpaste claiming to provide an "invisible shield." This, of course, is Colgate's Gardol, promoted with the dramatic demonstration of the announcer protected by a glass shield, and Mama sending off her family with their teeth protected by Gardol's "invisible shield."

The implication is false. Brushing once a day with Gardol won't protect your teeth. All dental experts say they need to be brushed after every meal for genuine protection.

In the Journal of the New Jersey Medical Society, Dr. Robert E. Marin recently charged that medical hucksters on television are taking the public for millions with commercials implying that a multitude of laxatives and other drugs are "approved by doctors everywhere." In one commercial, Dr. Marin says, "The model, a beautiful young girl, downed a foaming drink and shortly, by well-defined implication, had her best evacuation in years. . . . The product, was, of course, widely 'prescribed by doctors.'"

'Regimen' Won't Help You Reduce

In another case, the New York District Attorney has seized the television film commercials for "reducing pills" sold under the name of Regimen. You may have seen the commercials showing actors and models before and after losing weight as the result, the ads claimed, of using Regimen. But the National Better Business Bureau reports clinical tests find that the purported appetite depressant in Regimen, a drug called phenylpropanolamine, is not effective in helping people lose weight.

For a while NBC had Regimen users weigh in on the Dave Garroway "Today" show. The people shown on television may have lost weight. But the implication that overweight people can reduce by taking a pill before each meal, with no change in their eating habits, is a misleading one. CBS had similar commercials for Regimen.

There are many other charges of rigged or otherwise deceptive TV commercials. These range from the use of hidden sandpaper to "prove" one cleanser cleans a sink better, to the use of a vegetable derivative or ordinary salt to make one brand of beer foam longer than Brand X, and varnish to make a floor wax seem to leave a high gloss.

Another type of rigged commercial is medical dramatizations which are factual in themselves but give you a wrong implication. One is the TV demonstration showing stomach acid burning a hole in a handkerchief.

The fallacy is that the stomach doesn't have that strong a concentration of acid.

Another was the animated chart of the human form picturing the muscles of the digestive tract as limp and inactive. This one promoted Saraka, a bulk laxative. But Saraka is merely one of a number of bulk laxatives and won't put tone into intestinal muscles, the FTC said.

The FTC itself has issued 18 complaints against various TV commercials in recent months and has 53 more investigations under way. One familiar commercial recently cited is that for Max Factor "Natural Wave" spray. The ad shows a model first with straight and then curly hair. The FTC says the claims that the spray changes the "structure" of the hair "from naturally straight" to a "natural curl" are false.

Great View Through Non-Existent Glass

The FTC charge against Libbey-Owens-Ford and General Motors shows that you can't rely on the ads even for so-called "reputable" companies. The complaint alleges that these TV commercials use camera trickery to compare safety plate glass in side windows of GM cars with safety sheet glass in side windows of competitors' cars. According to FTC, the advertiser uses different camera lenses to exaggerate the distortion of the view through the sheet glass. To show the "view" through the GM cars, the picture actually was taken through the open window, not through the glass at all, FTC says.

This is not to say that television is the only purveyor by far, of misleading ads. Some of the most flagrantly useless medical products are sold by mail. One expert says that some of the recent newspaper editorials criticizing TV advertising verge on hypocrisy. A number of the same newspapers carry ads for medical products that are just as bad.

Arthritis sufferers have become major victims of falsely-advertised products. The Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation reports that arthritics throw away \$250 million a year on exaggerated "cures" ranging from glorified aspirin to gadgets containing low-grade uranium ore.

The "glorified aspirins" are a particular problem. These drugs typically cost \$3 for 100 tablets whose chief ingredient is aspirin or similar pain relievers. You can buy ordinary aspirin for anywhere from 12 to 59 cents for 100 tablets.

Maye Russ, director of the National Better Business Bureau's food, drug and cosmetics division, calls it a "tremendous economic cheat and public deception to take ordinary pain relievers and promote them with claims implying they are new medical discoveries."

In fact, Researcher Ruth Walrad, who prepared the Arthritis Foundation report, told this department that some of the costly pain relievers contain only half as much aspirin as ordinary aspirin U.S.P.

Among the widely-promoted pain-relievers sold at six to twenty times more than the price of aspirin are Norkon (recently cited by FTC as falsely-advertised); Dolcin (simply a buffered aspirin and also cited by the FTC); Pruvo; Imdrin; R-Tabs; Ar-Pan-Ex; Super Sustamin 212 (sold by the makers of Regimen as extra potent but actually merely delayed in action because the tablets are coated); Zarumin (another coated tablet); and Arthrycin advertised as an amazing advance but basically only aspirin).

Another widely-advertised nostrum is Tri-Wunda, a "treatment" consisting of a laxative, a vitamin formula and a concoction of acids. Tri-Wunda costs \$12.50 for a two-months' supply. It's useless, arthritis experts say. Both the Food & Drug Administration and postal authorities have taken action against its sellers, with disposition still pending.

ON THE BEACH



By HILBERT ELSON

The issue that overrides all others in this atomic age is, of course, the survival of the human race.

With thousands of nuclear weapons, each containing the equivalent of many millions of tons of TNT, in the arsenals of the West and East, ready for instant use, the nightmare of atomic war hovers over all the peoples of the earth.

Leading scientists on both sides of the Iron Curtain have issued dire warnings of what would happen in such a war. Those inhabitants of the earth who would not be immediately annihilated as much of the planet is pulverized into radioactive rubble, they say, would soon die from infection by irradiated dust in the atmosphere.

It must, indeed, be the recognition of this awesome peril that has brought together around the conference table the leaders of the world's major powers for planning ways of averting their mutual destruction. President Eisenhower knows, just as Premier Khrushchev knows, that man and all other living creatures would be threatened with extinction in another military conflict with its nuclear explosions and their radioactive fallout.

That is why the preservation of peace has become the first order of business for civilized men everywhere. Certainly no more difficult task has ever confronted the human intelligence and the human conscience. Just how this task is to be accomplished, however, is not the subject here.

But if the chances for world peace can be increased through mass awareness by the world's inhabitants of the fate awaiting them in a Third World War, then there is reason for hopeful rejoicing. For an instrument of mass communication now provides the popular means for giving them this awareness. It is a motion picture, and it is called "On the Beach."

Film Producer's High Objective

"There are differences and fears and distrust in this world, and always the sober reminder of the need for realistic thinking," says the film's producer-director, Stanley Kramer. "We have tried to be aware of this, and then tried to transcend it by a concept of hope on celluloid—namely, to reach out to the hearts of people everywhere that they might feel compassion—for themselves."

"On the Beach," of course, is based on Nevil Shute's best-selling novel of a few years back. Shute dared to look ahead several years to 1964 right after an imagined World War III when nuclear bombs have already obliterated life in the Northern Hemisphere. Nothing has survived there—no human, no animal, no insect.

As the story opens, the clouds of irradiated dust, carried by the prevailing winds, are moving into the Southern Hemisphere. One part of what is left is Australia. But as the clouds move further southward each day, entire populations of cities are destroyed by a spectral fog that induces, first, nausea, then acute sickness, then agonized death.

For a locale, Shute chose Melbourne, the southernmost large city on the globe. An eerie calm

has settled over the city as its population attempts to live, despite terrifying evidence to the contrary, as if there will always be a living tomorrow. Into this situation, the author placed a group of characters whose reactions provide the dramatic human interest: a young Australian naval officer and his wife and baby; an American submarine commander stranded with his crew in southern waters when the war ended; a hard-drinking beauty of easy virtue; a scientist plagued by his share of his profession's guilt in creating the means for the destruction of the world.

The behavior and the personal relationships of these people are only of incidental importance. The central all-consuming "character" in this film is the doom that is soon to overtake them, the significant point their belated indignation over the monstrous weapon that is about to destroy all surviving life.

Scientist's Unheeded Warning

"We tried to tell you this would happen," shouts the scientist. "You wouldn't listen!"

There is a scene of a large street meeting of the Salvation Army over which a banner proclaims: "There is still time, brother . . ." Later, as the deadly fog takes over and the film comes to a close, the camera pans over the now emptied, desolate meeting site and lingers on the flapping banner: "There is still time, brother . . ."

It is at once a grim irony, a warning and a sermon that gives the meaningful message of the film. (Incidentally, whether by design or inadvertence, it does not fade out with the conventional title, "The End.")

If this were a conventional movie review, one could extol the excellence of the production that gives the picture its ghastly credibility; the director's matter-of-fact, unsentimental approach to the story; the arresting authenticity of the submarine sequences, the spectacular "up-periscope" views of the world after the atomic bomb; the convincing performances by Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner, Fred Astaire and Anthony Perkins in leading roles; and the film's many moving moments. And, among critical reservations, a reviewer might question whether ordinary people would react to the knowledge of imminent certain death with the stiff-upper-lip calm and self-possession they almost uniformly show in this film.

But these would be mere quibbles about a work that aims spellbindingly at something big—something that is surely the biggest question on earth—survival. The film aims at it and hits it—right at the heart. With such bull's-eye power, it cannot fail to arouse people to that compassion for themselves that producer Kramer hopes for.

Viewing "On the Beach," millions of people all over the world—it opens simultaneously in 18 cities on six continents Dec. 17—will graphically be given the alternative of striving more desperately for peace; of supporting more earnestly all men and agencies of goodwill working today to avert the holocaust shown in the picture.

But if the year of "On the Beach"—1964—is at all prophetic—there is not much time, brother . . .

**Powerful Movie
Poses a Choice:
World Peace
or
World's End**

Who caught the biggest fish? Was Joe Louis really the all-time kayo artist? What nation grows the most corn . . . talks most often on the telephone . . . has the greatest number of cars on the road?

Although we talk constantly about setting records, some of the most startling records are actually little-known. Others have been reversed by popular myth, which sometimes awards the title to the also-ran while ignoring the real winner. Knowing which people, places and events come in "fustest with the mostest" can be a rich source of amusement—as well as the last word in an argument.

Mother Nature deals in superlatives. The largest animal ever to inhabit the earth was—not the prehistoric dinosaur, but the present-day blue whale, which can reach a height of 108 feet and a weight of 131¼ tons. The smallest, a species of rodent, is only one and a half inches tall. The rainiest day ever recorded—on the island of Luzon in the Philippines—produced a deluge of 45.99 inches of rain in 24 hours—4,645 tons of water per acre! At the



other extreme, parts of the Atacama Desert in Chile have had no measurable rainfall for the past four centuries!

Would you say that Mount Everest, soaring to 29,160 feet, is the world's largest mountain? The tallest mountain from base to peak is Hawaii's Mount Kea, at 30,750 feet. Only catch—16,966 of those feet are below sea level. Everest is still considered the world's tallest peak. Think that diamonds are a girl's best friend? Carat for carat, a flawless emerald of good color is actually the world's most precious stone, costing as much as \$2,800 per carat.

The nations of the world also produce some startling superlatives. The United States, with only 6.5% of the world's population and 5.8% of its land area, produces 41% of the world's cotton, 55% of its corn, 67.6% of its motor vehicles and 72.5% of its gasoline!

Do we have the biggest traffic headache? No! The United Kingdom has the most motor-choked roads in the world, with 29 vehicles for every mile of public road, or one every 60 yards. (Our figures: 17 vehicles per mile of road, or one every 103 yards.) Washington, D.C., haven of caucus and conferences, understandably has the world's greatest concentration of telephones—61.7 for every 100 people. But though the U.S. leads in number of telephones, Canada makes the most phone calls—417.5 per person per year, as compared with 393.2 for each American!

The world's most durable political figure—quite possibly a man of few words—was an

Egyptian pharaoh named Pepi II, who ascended his country's throne at the age of six, just 4,530 years ago, and reigned for 91 years! One of his descendants, Cheops, built the world's biggest monument: a pyramid 481 feet high, with a base covering 12½ acres, which kept 100,000 slaves toiling 20 years to maneuver its seven million tons of stone blocks into position!

Who today has the world's biggest "pile"? Not a Rockefeller, not a Vanderbilt or any other name conventionally associated with wealth, but His Highness Sir Abdullah al-Subah, Sultan of Kuwait. With a weekly income of at least \$5,000,000, he's indisputably the richest man in the world.

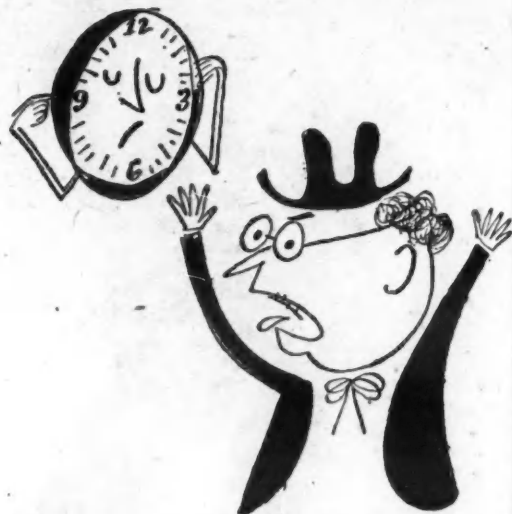
World's bravest man? A strong claimant for the title is Audie Murphy, most-decorated soldier of World War II, with nine medals, including the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Daring of a different sort has produced the

eye-popping statistics of the sports world. Fastest speed ever achieved by a wheeled vehicle is the 403.135 m.p.h. at Bonneville Flats, Utah by the Englishman John Cobb's Railton Special (September 16, 1947). This was a "laboratory" or experimental car specially built for the purpose.

Streamlined versions of stock cars also have rolled up some impressive records. In 1959's Bonneville classic, American racing ace Phil Hill drove an MG sports car at 255 m.p.h. over the Salt Flats to smash six international world land speed records.

Talking, tolling, fighting or engaged in the more peaceful competition of sports, the individual citizens of the various countries have rolled up some remarkable records. The longest filibuster on the books is the 28 hour, 15 minute



performance by Texas State Senator Kilmer Corbin (May 17-18, 1955), speaking against the financing of water projects by taxation.

Will Babe Ruth's home run record ever be shattered? It's a possibility every season. Less likely is the endurance record that could surpass Joe Louis' 11 year, eight months and seven day reign as world heavyweight champion—longest in boxing history. But did he score the greatest number of knockouts too? No—that honor belongs to "Young" Stribling (1921-33) with 127 (Louis scored 54).

Going fishing? Try to match this one that didn't get away: the 2,536 pound, 16 foot nine inch man-eating White Shark caught by A. Dean near Ceduna, Australia, on April 12, 1955! It's far and away the biggest fish ever caught on a rod. Best "catch" (non-marital, that is) ever landed by a woman: the 1,230 pound Black Marlin by Mrs. David Bartlett off Cabo Blanco on April 5, 1955.

Less talented aspirants to the record books might try simply shunning their barbers. Like the North Dakotan who grew the world's longest beard (11 feet, six inches), or the 19th century lass whose tresses were measured at eight feet three inches.

But all of us, whether we're "the greatest" or simply the beneficiaries of record-breaking discoveries, can thank our lucky stars that there are fully 365 days of rich potential in the year ahead. It wasn't always the case. Because of a calendrical switch, the year 1752 had only 271 days—with September 2 followed by September 14. It was the shortest year in history!

Gifts for the Man Who Has Everything

By LES FINNEGAN

In New York City, a union official has made a hobby each Yuletide of collecting advertisements offering unique Christmas gifts "for men who have everything"—big businessmen and industrialists, naturally. In Manhattan, Tiffany & Co. jewelers announced, for discriminating golfers, "a 14 karat gold putter for \$1475."

In Chicago, a manufacturer advertised "an Ivory-handled toilet brush with initials in gold monogram" for \$27.50.

In Kansas City, you could give your favorite executive a safari to Antarctica and the South Pole for \$27,000.

In Miami gold toothpicks, introduced several Christmases ago, were still considered something to put into a tycoon's Christmas stocking for \$21 each.

In Burlington, Vt., the Rutland Railway offered a "President's private railroad car" as an Xmas bauble, just \$37,450.

And in Los Angeles this advertisement appeared: "If you know a successful businessman who is bored with his job and who maybe has always had a sneaking ambition to get into the movies, here's the ideal Christmas gift you can give him or he can give himself—a motion picture company which has fallen on hard times but which is still making films. Price: \$912,000, but will exchange stock."

Most newspaper readers are aware that the nation's railroad industry has spent millions of dollars in paid newspaper advertising to promote its deceptive campaign against "featherbedding." Less well known is the fact that the railroad industry is also behind many of the "featherbedding" editorials now appearing in newspapers from coast to coast. Last week, the Northwest Public Power Assn., a non-profit organization with offices at Vancouver, Wash., published a documented report on one of the propaganda mills that turns out slanted editorials, not only about "featherbedding" but also on other subjects dear to the heart of big business and big utilities. Here in part is the report, reprinted with permission of Gus Norwood, executive Secretary, Pacific Northwest Public Power Assn.



DO YOU READ the Industrial News Review? No, never heard of it? About all you read is your own little local daily? Because you know the editor and figure he gives an honest opinion on things that relate to your community?

Nevertheless, the chances are good that you do sometimes read the Industrial News Review, you and several million other subscribers to small hometown papers, even though you have never seen a copy of it.

This strangely influential little paper is a five page lithographed sheet sent every week, free of charge, to the editors of all—more than 11,000—rural and community papers in the United States, by a Portland outfit. You, as a newspaper reader, are exposed to the ideas of this one-sided little publication because small-town editors, trying to do the work of three or four men, often simply reprint the editorials so obligingly offered to them.

E. Hofer and Sons, publishers of this news sheet, have been the subject of isolated investigations off and on for years. INR was part of the public utility hearings before the Federal Trade Commission as early as 1928. It was written up at Harvard University in a Nieman Fellows' report in 1948. This spring it was the subject of a term paper done in a course in propaganda analysis at Washington State College. The material uncovered in these investigations provides the answers to several interesting questions.

What is the service offered to overworked editors? Canned editorials that can be quickly set in type when the pressure of other work has kept the editor too busy to get at the editorial page before press time. Canned editorials are unsolicited editorial material sent to the editors, who are encouraged to use them as they see fit, either giving credit to the original source or printing the editorial without credit, as though the opinions expressed were those of the editor himself.

Who publishes the Industrial News Review? E. Hofer and Sons, 1405 Southwest Harbor Drive, Portland, Oregon. Started in 1913, it was expanded in 1923 to nation-wide coverage. Samuel Insull, acting for the various electric utility committees with which he was connected, announced that arrangements had been made so that the service would cover the whole United States and that the expense had been underwritten by large manufacturing and holding companies.

Still subsidized by the big companies whose interests it promotes, E. Hofer is still a family enterprise. Since the death of its founder, Ernest Hofer, in 1934, the company has been continued by his sons, Robert M. and Laurence F. Hofer. Three grandsons are junior partners, the eldest, Robert D., serving as managing editor at the present time. In addition to the five members of the Hofer family, the firm employs a staff of from seven to ten people.

Where does the money come from? From those big companies who want INR to write and distribute editorials slanted toward their own benefit. "Industry, business and professions, including public utilities, retailers, railroads, mines, manufacturers, food processors, petroleum, financial institutions and others who believe that community prosperity and growth, sound government and reasonable taxation, must accompany individual and corporate prosperity," provide the financial support, according to the statement which appears on the masthead of each issue.

Federal Trade Commission investigations in 1928 indicated that, at that time, New York Edison Co., New York; United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia; People's Gas Light and Coke Co., Chicago; and Northwestern Light and Power Association, Portland, as well as more than eighty other utilities, subscribed to its service to the extent of \$84,000 a year, about half of the total contributions made to the organization. Hofer and Sons themselves consider the exact names on the subscribers' list as "confidential."

Who receives these ready-made editorials? They are sent every week to more than eleven thousand rural newspapers. Hofer considers rural newspapers to be all those published in communities of less than 50,000 population as listed in N. W. Ayer and Sons Newspaper Directory. The only exceptions are those papers which have particularly asked to be taken off the mailing list.

INR itself says that it comments on electric power, stock ownership and securities exchanges, railroads, farm equipment, coal, retail distribution, petroleum, and ocean shipping. A detailed study of the issues of Industrial News Review between April 6 and May 18, 1959, showed the following distribution of editorial material:

Private versus public power—14 editorials—(INR never misses a chance to criticize public utilities.)

Inflation and cost of living—13 (It's too high!)

Railroads—12 (These editorials were about equally divided in their opposition to the practice INR refers to as "featherbedding" and the so-called unfair competition the government parcel post service offers to the Railway Express Company.)

Labor and unions—10 (Most of these editorials were in support of the McClellan-Barden bill.)

Oil—10 (These were primarily in defense of the depletion allowance given to oil producers.)

Taxes—10 (INR believes taxes are too high and that the graduated income tax is often inequitable.)

Private enterprise in general—7 (INR pushes private enterprise at every opportunity. A reader might easily decide that if the schools and the post office were not so well established, INR would label public education and public mail service socialistic.)

Ocean shipping—5 (INR pounds away at the necessity for continuing large subsidies to ship builders.)

Farm problems—5 (INR hammers away at the idea that farmers should have a higher income and that wages of workers be kept down.)

Airlines—3 (INR is opposed to government regulation of airlines.)

Stock market—3 (INR claims that any fall in stock prices can be traced fairly directly to the iniquities of the capital gains tax.)

Freedom of the press—3 (INR implies that a government which deals in public power, for instance, is likely to take over the newspapers at any minute.)

Bureaucracy in general—2 (All government agencies, INR believes, are bumbling, inefficient, expensive.)

Unclassified—11 (These articles were usually in praise of non-controversial subjects, such as the Bible, the FBI, and local school boards, or against such things as communism, delinquency and crime.)

INR's habit of putting itself on the side of the angels serves to dispel the editors' uneasiness about INR's purposes in general. It therefore is made easy for INR to equate high corporation taxes or government regulations, which INR's supporters oppose for their own purposes, with socialism and delinquency, which everybody opposes.

The Hofer editorials are skillfully and professionally written, and they never lose track of the points that they and their subscribers want made. They employ guilt by association, glittering generalities, name-calling, half-truths, distortion and sometimes guilt by omission of pertinent facts.

How wide is its influence? Indirectly its influence is great indeed. As Hofer himself says, the increasing number of people in suburban areas who read a weekly as well as a large daily paper is giving the country press between 40 and 50 million readers.

No one questions that freedom of the press gives E. Hofer and Sons, as well as any other organization or individual, the right to hold whatever opinions seem right to them and to write about those opinions from whatever point of view they choose.

But readers also have rights. Readers have a right to know who pays the bill on the propaganda they read. Readers may well ask, who plants the seed for this grass roots field of opinion? Who pays for the fertilizer? And who then will gather the harvest?

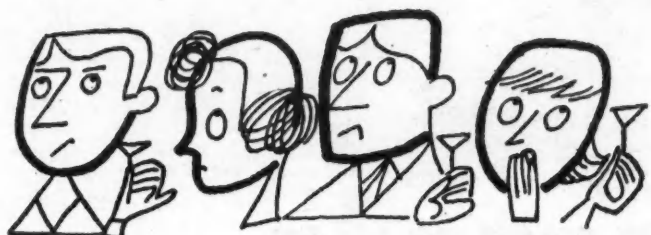
The Laugh Is Slightly Hysterical

By JANE GOODSELL

I'd be the last to deny that a party is a highly hazardous affair. You take a bunch of people, corral them into spending four or five hours together in the same room, and anything can happen.

Or worse, nothing can happen.

Even though the guests may have been carefully chosen for congeniality and common areas of interest, they may never establish contact, and simply sit around like a bunch of people who happen to be waiting for the same streetcar. There may be long, hideous silences, during which nobody says anything and everybody looks at the floor, broken by several people starting to talk at once, then turning to each other with polite smiles to ask, "What did you say?"



This is terrible, and it is worst of all for the hostess. She is not only as bored as her guests and wishes they would all go home so she can clean up the house, but she also feels an awful sense of guilt and failure.

And a couple of days later, after she has calmed down sufficiently to think things over, she makes a vow that such a thing will never again happen in her house. The next time she has a party, she isn't going to run it along loose democratic lines, and risk letting it fall apart. She is going to take charge, give her party direction and make sure that people have A Good Time.

This is how an executive-type hostess is born. True to her word, she greets her next batch of guests armed with paper, pencils, toy balloons, name tags and a head full of planned entertainment.

Careful programming does, it is true, take the risk out of entertaining. An unplanned evening may or may not be successful. The guests may go home wishing they had stayed there in the first place. Or, if the party has been a good one, they will depart feeling gayer, smarter and happier than when they arrived.



A planned evening, on the other hand, involves no risks at all. It is 100 percent foolproof—absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed to be frightful.

One of the ideas behind planned entertainment is that it will serve as an icebreaker, take people out of themselves and make them lose their inhibitions. Children enjoy three-legged races, dividing into teams, acting things out and dressing up in costumes. Therefore adults will enjoy themselves, too, if they are coerced into such antics. Won't they? The answer is no.

They will not. Or anyway, I won't. There is nothing that makes me feel shyer or more inhibited than being forced to be a good sport while making a complete fool of myself.



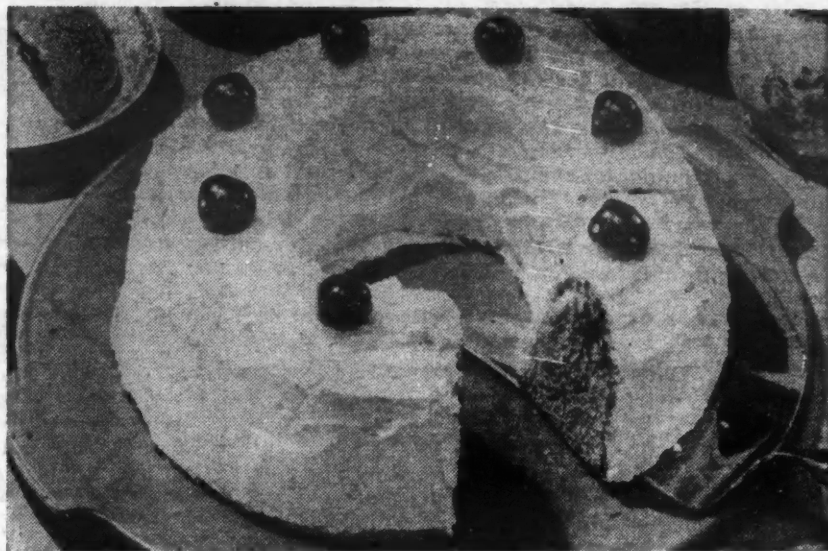
—Record Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Dressing up as Daisy Mae doesn't make me forget myself and feel like a new person. Instead of losing my inhibitions, I am engulfed by them.

Being forced to attend a party in my pajamas and bullied into playing "Who am I?" doesn't turn me into an extrovert. It merely makes me wish I were dead.

Just because I'm giggling doesn't mean I'm having a good time. That laughter is a lot closer to hysteria than to pure, joyous animal spirits.

I'm giggling because of extreme nervous tension—and if I didn't giggle, I'd burst into tears.



Handsome Cake Adds Glamour To Your Holiday Table

By DOROTHY MADDOX

The holidays call for gayly decorated cakes. When friends drop in to exchange greetings, when the children entertain, and for the Christmas dinner, there is nothing more appropriate than a beautiful and hospitable cake.

Spicy Holiday Cake Ring

One 1-pound, 1-ounce package pound cake mix, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon allspice, ½ cup milk, 2 eggs, ¼ cup maraschino cherry juice, ½ cup finely chopped maraschino cherries (about 15 cherries), ¼ cup butter or margarine, softened; 3 cups sifted confectioners' sugar, 3 tablespoons maraschino cherry juice, maraschino cherries.

Combine pound cake mix, cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice and milk; beat well. Add eggs; beat well. Add ¼ cup cherry juice; beat well. Fold in ½ cup finely chopped cherries. Turn into lightly greased and floured 9-inch ring mold. Bake in slow oven (325 degrees F.) 1 hour, or until cake tests done. Cool. Turn out on cake rack. Blend butter or margarine, confectioners' sugar and 3 tablespoons cherry juice until smooth. Spread on cake ring.

Garnish with cherries.

Cherry-Banana Cake

Two cups sifted all-purpose flour, 1 teaspoon baking soda, ¼ cup butter or margarine, softened; 1½ cups granulated sugar, 2 eggs, beaten; 1 teaspoon vanilla, ¼ cup vinegar, 1 cup mashed bananas, ½ cup chopped maraschino cherries, well-drained (about 20 cherries), sifted confectioners' sugar.

Sift together flour and baking soda. Combine butter or margarine and granulated sugar. Beat until light and fluffy. Add eggs, vanilla, vinegar and bananas; mix well. Add flour mixture and cherries to butter or margarine mixture; mix well. Turn into greased and floured 9-inch layer cake pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 45 minutes, or until cake tests done. Cool. Sprinkle with confectioners' sugar. Both recipes make a 9-inch cake.



This Crochet Pattern Free!

MAKE A HIT WITH A MISS—a junior miss—by knitting her this beautiful bulky knit sweater in a marvelous mock cable pattern. This stylish addition to any girl's wardrobe can be made in a jiffy in sizes 12 to 18. For free instructions, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Needlework Dept. of The Record, 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y. Request **MOCK CABLE SWEATER**, Leaflet No. B-116.

lighter side of the record

Higher Bracket

A lady social climber constantly nagged her husband about finding a more expensive apartment in line with her desire to show off their station in life. One evening the husband came home in a good mood. "Good news, dear," he cried, "we don't have to move. The landlord just raised our rent."

Sabbath Patrol

A small child was explaining to her younger brother that it was wrong to work on Sunday. "But what about policemen," said the boy. "They have to work on Sunday. Don't they go to heaven?" "Of course, not," replied his sister. "They're not needed there."

Tipsy Traveler

"Did you get home all right last night, sir?" asked the bus driver of one of his regular passengers. "Of course. Why do you ask?" "Well, when you got up and gave the lady your seat last night, you were the only two persons on the bus."

Sight Unseen

Pretty nurse: "Every time I take this patient's pulse it's faster than the time before. What shall I do?" Doctor: "Blindfold him."

Daffynitions

Knapsack: Sleeping bag.
Baby Sitter: Highchair.
Fireproof: The boss' son.
White Wash: Before the line broke.
Amateur Boxer: Apprentice mortician.
Pin Money: Bowling fee.
Slum District Fortune Teller: Poor Guesser.

Sweeping Indictment

During the hold-up of a bank all the customers present were made to lie on the floor on their stomachs. One of them was an elderly woman wearing a light-colored dress, and when the robbery was over she arose, surveyed her soiled clothing, and confronted one of the bank's officers.

"I'll have you know I'm transferring my business to another bank," she snapped.

You mustn't worry, madam," said the officer. "Your savings are insured."

"I'm well aware of that," she said, "but I'm sure there must be a bank in town that not only insures savings but keeps its floors swept."

It Worked Before

At a party, two men who had not been introduced, struck up a conversation.

"Gosh, I'm all in," said one after awhile. "I think I'll flirt with some good-looking chick so my wife will take me home."

Story Teller

The young mother was shocked to learn that little Sammy had told a falsehood. Taking the lad on her knee she graphically explained the consequences of lying.

"A tall black man," she began, "with red fiery eyes and two sharp horns grabs little boys who tell falsehoods and carries them off at night. He takes them to Mars where they have to work hard in a dark canyon for 50 years. Now, you won't tell a falsehood again, will you Sammy?"

"No, ma'am," replied the lad, "you can tell 'em better than I can."

"For the BEST News Stay Tuned To This Station!"

"Cost of living index soars to new all-time high."
"Tornado threatens three states."
"Love triangle leads to double murder."
"New international crises in Europe, Africa, Central America, North Atlantic, South Pacific and Far East."
"Juvenile delinquents burn senior citizen center."
"Week-end holiday travel caused record number of traffic fatalities."

Compulsion

The father looked up from his racing news and noticed the baby in the buggy. Turning to his wife he observed, "Baby's nose is running again."

His wife snorted and snapped, "Don't you ever think of anything except horse racing?"

Unfair Exchange

He told the doctor, "Your clever idea really worked in my wife's case. Soon after I followed your advice and gave her a separate bank account, her ulcer was completely cured."

"So everybody's happy," beamed the doctor.

"Hardly," he replied. "Now I've got an ulcer."

Reverse Gear

After yielding to intense family pressure and creating a position for his youthful nephew, the employer introduced the young man to a department head.

"My sister's son," he explained. "You may find him slightly frustrated for a while, because he'll be learning the business from the top down."

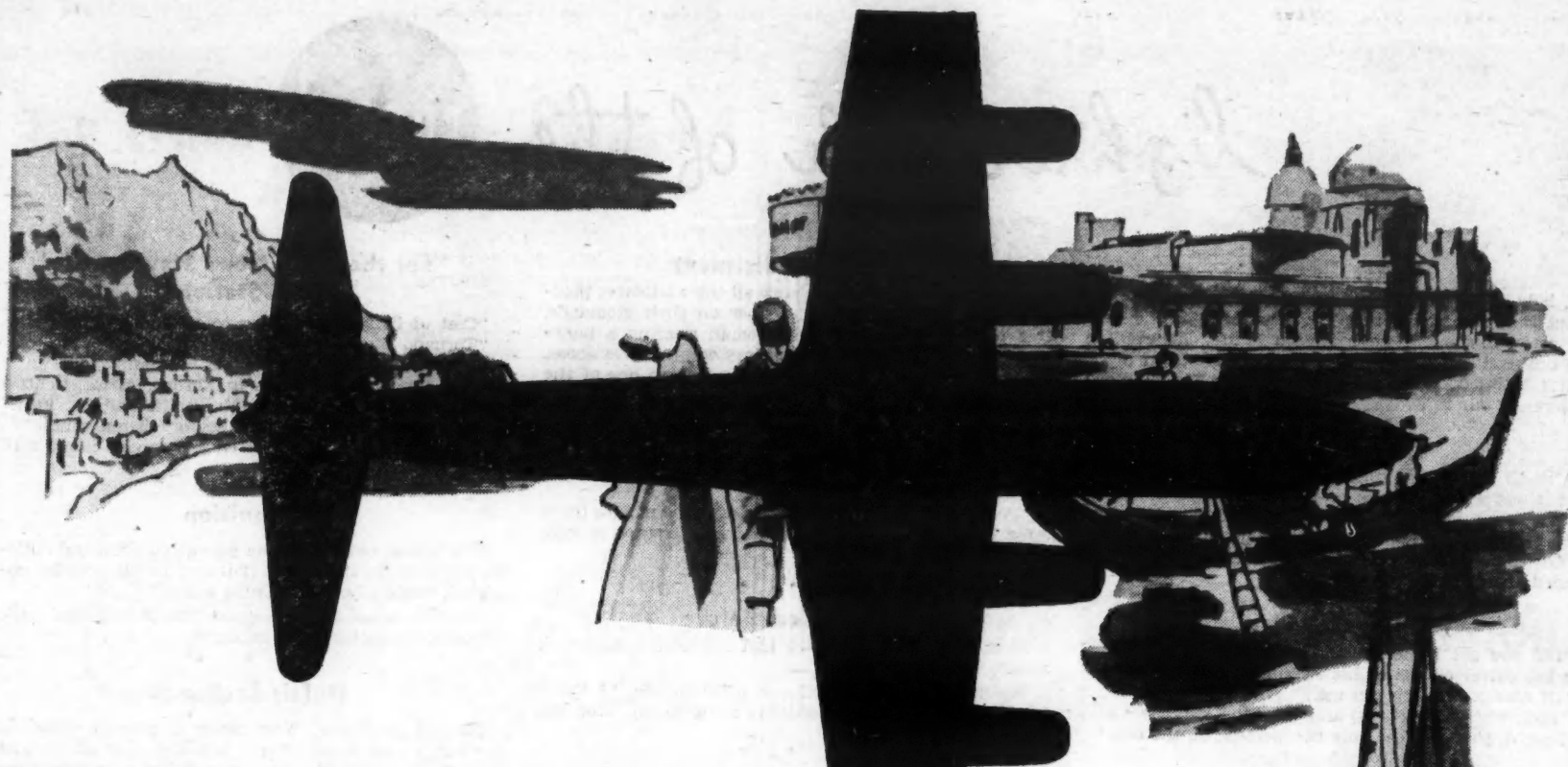


"All in favor of increasing my salary . . . say aye!"



The pretty Miss peeking over her shoulder is Peggy Castle, appearing in "Lawman" on ABC-TV.





1960 European Tour Departs May 29, Returns June 27

The huge success of last summer's RWDSU Tour of Europe has brought so many inquiries and requests for a repeat that another tour has been planned. This one will take off from New York's Idlewild Airport on Sunday, May 29 and will return 29 days later, on Monday, June 27, to the same airport. For the four weeks that the fortunate travelers are in Europe, they'll visit England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Monaco, traveling by air from London to Paris and by luxurious motor coach on the continent.

The entire 29-day trip, including air and land transportation, fine hotel accommodations, practically all meals, tips, taxes, admission fees, sight-seeing—will cost \$695 per person. This even includes such memorable entertainment as a hit show in London, a performance at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon, the Folies Bergere in Paris, the opera in Rome and much, much more.

Special arrangements have been made through both the tour agency which planned last summer's fine tour and the American Travel Association, a labor-sponsored non-profit cooperative organization, to provide the touring RWDSUers with the best of everything at the lowest possible cost. An added feature of the 1960 trip will be an opportunity in each country to meet labor and government leaders and see something of present-day living and working conditions.

Transatlantic air transportation will be in a luxurious Douglas DC-6C. Hot meals will be served during the flight by the three stewardesses, and beverages of all kinds will be available to passengers.

Because this is a group travel charter flight, the cost of round-trip air transportation to and from France is only \$250 per passenger—less than half the lowest "economy" rate charged by the airlines. This is included in the \$695 price of the entire 29-day tour. For those members who are interested in air transportation only, a limited number of the 88 seats on the plan have been set aside, at the round-trip price of \$250. This covers the fare to either London or Paris and return from either of these two cities.

Here's just a brief outline of the itinerary for the complete 29-day tour:

- After the flight from New York to London, you'll spend four days seeing the sights in Britain's capital and such other places as Stratford-on-Avon, Eton, Windsor Castle and Oxford. Then to Paris by jet-prop Viscount.

- After four days in Paris and Versailles, a trip across France, with a night's stopover at historic Belfort. Then on to Lucerne, Lugano and other Swiss cities. From Switzerland, on to Italy, with stops at Milan, Verona, Padua and two full days in Venice.

- From Venice, trips to such fascinating places as Ferrara, Ravenna, Rimini and Assisi. Then three full days in Rome. From there to Siena, San Gimignano and Florence, where two full days enable you to see the most glorious art and architecture in Europe. From there to Pisa, Genoa and then to the French Riviera, where you will see such places as Nice, Cannes, Monte Carlo, and other eye-filling cities. Then to Marseilles, Avignon, the medieval town of Vienne, Vichy, Fontainebleau—and finally, Paris again for the flight home.

This is open only to union members and members of their immediate families who accompany them (member's husband, wife, child or parent). With a total of just 88 seats available, you'll have to act fast if you want to take advantage of this once-in-a-lifetime tour. Fill in the coupon below and mail it immediately to The Record's Travel Dept., 132 West 43 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Please send me information on the 1960 RWDSU European tour.

Name

Address

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